

A New Life of Mactavell!

At the date of his first entrance on the stage of Italian history, Machiavelli is described by his biographer as a man "middle height, slender figure, with sparkling eyes, dark hair, rather a small head, a straight, aquiline nose, and a tightly closed mouth." About his character we are impressed by every acute observer and thinker, not that of one able to wield much influence over others. He could not easily rid himself of a sarcastic expression continually playing on his mouth, and of a flash from his eyes which gave an air of cold and impassable reserve, with, nevertheless, a certain cooler of fact, frequently ruled by his powerful imagination, sometimes suddenly led away by it to an extent befitting the most fantastic of visionaries. He applied himself to the faithful review of the Florentine Commonwealth, with all its faults and virtues, and to the study of the reminiscences of pagan and republican Rome. From the outset he seems to have had glimpses of a science of politics. In his first treatise, indeed, composed after a journey in the capacity of envoy, he affirmed the general principle that by comparing what happens under circumstances of the same kind in our own time, occurred in ancient Rome, we may be enabled in determining what we ought to do since, in point of fact, men are always the same and have the same passions. Of course no absolute, unchangeable rules could be deduced from history, for the simple reason that the same circumstances nor human influences and motives are ever precisely reproduced; and the truth is that while Machiavelli refers to history as the fountain

Another event of general historical interest, and of moment in the life of Machiavelli, was his embassy to Rome just before the accession of Julius II., with the opening of whose pontificate began a new epoch, not only for Italy, but for all Europe. Machiavelli ar-

We come now to the great practical achievement of Machiavelli's life, a creation which, in its own sphere, may be fairly set against the composition of the "Prince." During the whole of his residence at Rome his thoughts had been absorbed in the institution of that Florentine militia which he had so long and so ardently wished to see established. He was now, however, in a position in which he was turning to carry on "No longer was he back in Florence than he set himself eagerly to work upon his favorite scheme. The republic had long thought of forming a militia of its own, without, however, having any faith in it. This was the first step which he had to take. He had faith. The almost always unsatisfactory behavior of the civic cavalry, the cowardice of the burgher infantry, who, during an attack on the walls of Pisa, had refused to storm the city, had convinced the majority that professional soldiers were necessary. He had faith. It was against this opinion that Machiavelli always struggled, endeavoring to prove that the whole evil resulted from the want of good instruction and discipline. He had long been convinced that the ruin of the Italian republics was due to the want of native troops and the necessity of always relying upon mercenaries. He had been further confirmed in his idea every time that he had visited a camp by being himself an eye-witness of the lack of coordination, insolence, and bad faith of the adventurers. He had seen how the mercenaries were compelled to confide the safety of their country. He had seen strength acquired by Caesar Borgia when the latter had made a levy throughout his possessions of one man per household and thus formed a large nucleus of native troops. He had seen the ruin of the powerful European States, such as Spain, Ger-

And laws which he may create.

In the concluding volumes of this work, which are now in the press, we shall see Prof. Villari will examine the much discussed political philosophy set forth in the "Prince," by the light thrown on it by his careful picture of the time and his exhaustive study of its author's character. The present installment of work, which seems likely to be ranked among the best of his, is a study of the life of Machiavelli, as we have said, when the life of Machiavelli passed into a new phase, during which he was increasingly convinced that it was his mission to restore the old military glories, the old robust virtues, not of Florence alone, but of all Italy. Certainly his hopes could not, for his fall, be more fully based, for he had not only to prove noble and generous illusions. Nevertheless, they became in after years the source of imperishable honor for the Florentine Commonwealth. For when in 1527—fifteen years after the reinstatement of the Medici, and, as it were, the death of Machiavelli—Florence found herself beleaguered by the Imperial forces, the followers of Savonarola reawakened her ancient love of freedom, and the transiently resuscitated republic was heroically defended by the very militia which had been proposed and instituted by Niccolò Machiavelli.

M. W. H.

Mr. Habberton's New Story.

This is a delightful book that the author of "Helen's Babes" has given us, under the suggestive title of *The Worst Boy in Town* (Putnam). We all know in what unorthodox ways the most of us have tried to spend their boyhood, and how many of us have been, in the worst, because most aggressively and avowedly mischievous, as far from making the worst men. For what is "mischievous" in the juvenile vocabulary but the converse of task work, the synonym of novel, active, interesting occupation? The author of *the Worst Boy in Town* is an inventive and energetic, the spur of the

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The German-Born Composer who Re-

of the stage as a means of advertising themselves. Offenbach had the privilege of being

role a woman whose only celebrity had hitherto consisted in the amount of money she had spent

one time harassed with extreme rigor all who did not remain faithful to high art. His contempt for Adam and Clapissou was boundless. This was at the time when Offenbach was a poor violinist, gaining a little money by giving lessons and playing in

never been collected, and it is generally believed that Offenbach first appeared as an author when

He was a Jew turned to French Christianity; when I do not know, but probably at the time of his marriage with Alice, Mitchell, the sister of the late Mrs. Mitchell, who was a Jewess. His features were Jewish: a pointed nose, two sparkling eyes, hollow cheeks, long spiral whiskers somewhat after the Dandyray style. He was tall, thin, and very pale, and he was just in the middle of the clothes that flowed loosely around him. But in this phantom, this skeleton, what movement! He realized the rare combination of a musician and a writer. Each of his letters was a masterpiece.

In business Offenbach was a bourgeois after the style of Balzac's César Birotteau. When he became manager of the Gaieté he was rich, and he was rich in the best sense of the word. He had five and forty thousand francs in cash, which is a large sum in France. When he gave

0.782 0.785 0.788 0.791 0.794 0.797 0.800 0.803 0.806 0.809 0.812 0.815 0.818 0.821 0.824 0.827 0.830 0.833 0.836 0.839 0.842 0.845 0.848 0.851 0.854 0.857 0.860 0.863 0.866 0.869 0.872 0.875 0.878 0.881 0.884 0.887 0.890 0.893 0.896 0.899 0.902 0.905 0.908 0.911 0.914 0.917 0.920 0.923 0.926 0.929 0.932 0.935 0.938 0.941 0.944 0.947 0.950 0.953 0.956 0.959 0.962 0.965 0.968 0.971 0.974 0.977 0.980 0.983 0.986 0.989 0.992 0.995 0.998 1.001 1.004 1.007 1.010 1.013 1.016 1.019 1.022 1.025 1.028 1.031 1.034 1.037 1.040 1.043 1.046 1.049 1.052 1.055 1.058 1.061 1.064 1.067 1.070 1.073 1.076 1.079 1.082 1.085 1.088 1.091 1.094 1.097 1.100 1.103 1.106 1.109 1.112 1.115 1.118 1.121 1.124 1.127 1.130 1.133 1.136 1.139 1.142 1.145 1.148 1.151 1.154 1.157 1.160 1.163 1.166 1.169 1.172 1.175 1.178 1.181 1.184 1.187 1.190 1.193 1.196 1.199 1.202 1.205 1.208 1.211 1.214 1.217 1.220 1.223 1.226 1.229 1.232 1.235 1.238 1.241 1.244 1.247 1.250 1.253 1.256 1.259 1.262 1.265 1.268 1.271 1.274 1.277 1.280 1.283 1.286 1.289 1.292 1.295 1.298 1.301 1.304 1.307 1.310 1.313 1.316 1.319 1.322 1.325 1.328 1.331 1.334 1.337 1.340 1.343 1.346 1.349 1.352 1.355 1.358 1.361 1.364 1.367 1.370 1.373 1.376 1.379 1.382 1.385 1.388 1.391 1.394 1.397 1.400 1.403 1.406 1.409 1.412 1.415 1.418 1.421 1.424 1.427 1.430 1.433 1.436 1.439 1.442 1.445 1.448 1.451 1.454 1.457 1.460 1.463 1.466 1.469 1.472 1.475 1.478 1.481 1.484 1.487 1.490 1.493 1.496 1.499 1.502 1.505 1.508 1.511 1.514 1.517 1.520 1.523 1.526 1.529 1.532 1.535 1.538 1.541 1.544 1.547 1.550 1.553 1.556 1.559 1.562 1.565 1.568 1.571 1.574 1.577 1.580 1.583 1.586 1.589 1.592 1.595 1.598 1.601 1.604 1.607 1.610 1.613 1.616 1.619 1.622 1.625 1.628 1.631 1.634 1.637 1.640 1.643 1.646 1.649 1.652 1.655 1.658 1.661 1.664 1.667 1.670 1.673 1.676 1.679 1.682 1.685 1.688 1.691 1.694 1.697 1.700 1.703 1.706 1.709 1.712 1.715 1.718 1.721 1.724 1.727 1.730 1.733 1.736 1.739 1.742 1.745 1.748 1.751 1.754 1.757 1.760 1.763 1.766 1.769 1.772 1.775 1.778 1.781 1.784 1.787 1.790 1.793 1.796 1.799 1.802 1.805 1.808 1.811 1.814 1.817 1.820 1.823 1.826 1.829 1.832 1.835 1.838 1.841 1.844 1.847 1.850 1.853 1.856 1.859 1.862 1.865 1.868 1.871 1.874 1.877 1.880 1.883 1.886 1.889 1.892 1.895 1.898 1.901 1.904 1.907 1.910 1.913 1.916 1.919 1.922 1.925 1.928 1.931 1.934 1.937 1.940 1.943 1.946 1.949 1.952 1.955 1.958 1.961 1.964 1.967 1.970 1.973 1.976 1.979 1.982 1.985 1.988 1.991 1.994 1.997 2.000 2.003 2.006 2.009 2.012 2.015 2.018 2.021 2.024 2.027 2.030 2.033 2.036 2.039 2.042 2.045 2.048 2.051 2.054 2.057 2.060 2.063 2.066 2.069 2.072 2.075 2.078 2.081 2.084 2.087 2.090 2.093 2.096 2.099 2.102 2.105 2.108 2.111 2.114 2.117 2.120 2.123 2.126 2.129 2.132 2.135 2.138 2.141 2.144 2.147 2.150 2.153 2.156 2.159 2.162 2.165 2.168 2.171 2.174 2.177 2.180 2.183 2.186 2.189 2.192 2.195 2.198 2.201 2.204 2.207 2.210 2.213 2.216 2.219 2.222 2.225 2.228 2.231 2.234 2.237 2.240 2.243 2.246 2.249 2.252 2.255 2.258 2.261 2.264 2.267 2.270 2.273 2.276 2.279 2.282 2.285 2.288 2.291 2.294 2.297 2.300 2.303 2.306 2.309 2.312 2.315 2.318 2.321 2.324 2.327 2.330 2.333 2.336 2.339 2.342 2.345 2.348 2.351 2.354 2.357 2.360 2.363 2.366 2.369 2.372 2.375 2.378 2.381 2.384 2.387 2.390 2.393 2.396 2.399 2.402 2.405 2.408 2.411 2.414 2.417 2.420 2.423 2.426 2.429 2.432 2.435 2.438 2.441 2.444 2.447 2.450 2.453 2.456 2.459 2.462 2.465 2.468 2.471 2.474 2.477 2.480 2.483 2.486 2.489 2.492 2.495 2.498 2.501 2.504 2.507 2.510 2.513 2.516 2.519 2.522 2.525 2.528 2.531 2.534 2.537 2.540 2.543 2.546 2.549 2.552 2.555 2.558 2.561 2.564 2.567 2.570 2.573 2.576 2.579 2.582 2.585 2.588 2.591 2.594 2.597 2.600 2.603 2.606 2.609 2.612 2.615 2.618 2.621 2.624 2.627 2.630 2.633 2.636 2.639 2.642 2.645 2.648 2.651 2.654 2.657 2.660 2.663 2.666 2.669 2.672 2.675 2.678 2.681 2.684 2.687 2.690 2.693 2.696 2.699 2.702 2.705 2.708 2.711 2.714 2.717 2.720 2.723 2.726 2.729 2.732 2.735 2.738 2.741 2.744 2.747 2.750 2.753 2.756 2.759 2.762 2.765 2.768 2.771 2.774 2.777 2.780 2.783 2.786 2.789 2.792 2.795 2.798 2.801 2.804 2.807 2.810 2.813 2.816 2.819 2.822 2.825 2.

Reminiscences of the Time when the Staff
and Stripes were Carried Out to Sea.

Capt. Barker acquired had a competence, it is understood, and had recently lived in comparative retirement. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon, and the interment will be in East Chester to-day.

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To Prevent Vice.
The President of the Flushing (L. I.) branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is extensively circulating a petition to the Legislature for the prohibition of the sale of dogs and cats. It has the signatures of nearly all the businessmen of Flushing. The petition states that the city only pays \$2000 for the cost of the pound, and that the city has assumed some proportion that same sum was \$40,000.

Colonization of Oysters.
An American company sent out yesterday in the Bremen steamer ship 1,500,000 small and 750,000 large oysters for laying down on the coast of the United States. They are to be laid down in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and as it is now the season of the year, they will be taken up in the autumn of 1891. By that time their numbers will have increased to 100,000,000. By using the small oysters

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. A small, dark, circular spot is visible near the top center of the page. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.